

WAR MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

[On Monday last, the 11th inst., Mr. Polk transmitted to both Houses of Congress a message on the subject of our relations with Mexico. The recent hostile turn which affairs have taken on the banks of the Rio Grande, has induced Mr. Polk to make the recommendations contained in the message. We regret extremely that our limits will not permit us to give the whole of this important document. (We wish our good friends in the country would copy up liberally to our aid and please us to enlarge our paper.) We give those portions of it, however, which are most striking in importance, giving in a few words of passing notice, the substance of such portions as we are compelled to leave out.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The exciting state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the United States, in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot but express my present conviction of the condition of affairs up to that time, than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico, on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, of such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September to seek the reopening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we had suffered from Mexico, and which have been accumulating during a period of more than twenty years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, or to delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. Anxiety of the United States to repair to Mexico with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But through present on the Mexican side, by agents without full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly disposition, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him, or listen to his propositions, but, after a long continued series of menaces have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our soil.

[The President then proceeds to give a history of the attempts which have been made by our government to arrange matters amicably with Mexico. He recounts the wrongs which have been borne with—that our Minister has been rejected—that treaties have been broken—that our Minister has demanded his passports, and that he has returned home. Mr. Polk then proceeds:]

Meantime, Texas, by the final action of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas by its act of December 19, 1845, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Rio del Norte had been represented in the Congress and in the convention of Texas, and in those bodies part in the act of annexation itself. It is now included within one of our Congressional districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved December 21st, 1845, recognized the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory, by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer, to reside within that district, has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 19th of January last, instructions were issued to the general in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Rio del Norte. This river—which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas—is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion was threatened; upon it and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, were the proper stations for the protecting forces of the government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Rio del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more beautiful military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and a more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel, and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by such positions in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

[Mr. Polk then states that the army was ordered to march from Corpus Christi, on the Nueces, to the left bank of the Rio Grande, and that strict orders were given to avoid every act which might provoke hostilities. He then proceeds:]

The Mexican forces at Matamoros assumed a belligerent attitude, and on the 12th of April, General Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within twenty-four hours, and to retire beyond the Nueces river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands, announced that arms, and arms alone, must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th of April. On that day, General Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor that he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them. A party of dragoons of sixty-three men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp to the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed, or were preparing to cross the river, "became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years, remain unredressed, and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been doctored from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, whilst their appeals through their own government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

[The President then proceeds to state that all our forbearance has done no good, and that Mexico has invaded our soil. The message continues:]

As war exists, and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, Texas by the act of Mexico her self, we are called upon, by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to vindicate with decision, the honor, the rights, and the interests of the country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, "as a precautionary measure," against invasion or threatened invasion authorizing General Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and

Kentucky; and corresponding letters were addressed to the respective governors of those States. These instructions were repeated; and in January last soon after the incorporation of Texas into our Union of States," Gen. Taylor was further authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion or to secure the country against apprehended invasion. On the second day of March, he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need." War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, Gen. Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him by his direction has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of State troops—two to be mounted, and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call to the public service a large body of volunteers to serve for not less than six or twelve months unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country.

I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force, and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war. The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing conflict with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and, in this view, I shall be prepared to receive negotiations, whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions, or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our envoy to Mexico and the Mexican minister for foreign affairs; and to such of the correspondence between that envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the general in command on the Rio del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, May 11th, 1846.

Latest Intelligence From the Seat of War—Continued.

From the Seat of War—Continued. A subject of the deepest importance, and as every one is anxious to hear every item of intelligence from the "seat of war," we will make no excuse for devoting a large portion of our columns to the important details, as we find them in the New Orleans papers, and in the letter of our Texan correspondent.

His letter we rely more upon than any other account which has as yet reached our office. We therefore commence by giving it in full—

Camp at Point Isabel, Texas. 27th April, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:—Hostilities have actually and in earnest commenced. One squadron of Dragoons captured, one officer killed, two missing, and one prisoner!

An express has just reached this camp from the main army, with the melancholy intelligence that a reconnoitering party, under Capt. Thornton of the 2d Dragoons, (consisting of sixty-three Dragoons) has been captured!

It appears that Capt. Thornton was sent to reconnoiter above the camp, on the Rio Grande, where the spies had reported a Mexican force, on this side the river. This guide, after leading him for some distance halted, and told him that he could go no further, and that if he (Capt. T.) entered a thicket in front, he would never come out—thereupon Captain Thornton dashed in, and fell upon a few mounted men—charged them at full speed over the brow of a hill, where he found himself in the presence of some 2000 men, 1000 of whom were Infantry, and the balance Cavalry. The latter force immediately closed in upon his flanks, the infantry being in front, and a fence blocking up the rear. The guide reports that he heard firing for two hours, when he turned and fled to camp. This was on the 25th—yesterday a soldier of the party, very badly wounded, came in, (being suffered to depart by the Mexicans,) and reports that he saw 47 men mustered after the action, prisoners, and one officer (Capt. Hardie,) also a prisoner—that Lieut. Kane was killed. Capt. Thornton a d Lieut. Mason are missing, but that he saw Capt. Thornton escape, by clearing his high fence with his splendid horse—the balance of the men (16) are killed or missing.

This is a most disastrous affair, and can only be attributed to want of precaution, and perhaps a treacherous guide, (a Mexican.) Gen. Taylor has made a requisition for 10,000 volunteers, 3000 of which are Texans, and 7000 Louisianians. It is supposed that there are 2500 Mexicans between us and the main army, blocking up the road. This, however, could be soon opened if Gen. Taylor could spare a force from his camp for the purpose, but as he is anxious to finish his entrenchments at once, he will not probably detach for a day or two, until he is ready to open his batteries on the town, which he will doubtless do in a very short time.

The month of the Rio Grande has been blocked by our squadron for the last ten days. In consequence of this no flour or other supplies can reach Matamoros, which has produced a great deal of uneasiness in that city, as most of their supplies are received from New Orleans. Gen. Ampudia sent a message to General Taylor a few days ago, threatening him with much severity if the blockade was not raised. But Gen. Taylor is not to be frightened from the stand he has taken.

Theromene of Cole Cross, the Quarter Master General, have been found four

miles from Camp, where, it is supposed, he was murdered by some of the "Rancheros" or Robbers that infest every thicket along the river. Lt. Porter, 4th Infantry, who was out with a party of ten men, searching for his (Col. C.'s) body, was attacked by 40 of these desperadoes, and himself and two men killed, the balance of the men cut their way through, and escaped to camp.

But enough of this, the war has actually commenced, and we have to fight these poor wretches, who will not meet us in the field, but confine themselves to this guerilla mode of cutting off small parties, attacking our wagon trains. But they have shown their hand at last, and we must now go to work.

This Post or Depot, we have thought, would be attacked for two weeks past, and every night all are on the qui vive.

I am very sincerely yours,

P. S.—The Steamer that takes this letter goes with all dispatches to Galveston for troops, so I have but a few moments to write.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst. says, that the steamer Galveston arrived on yesterday morning, bringing the certain intelligence that the United States army, under Gen. Taylor, is completely surrounded, and his communication with Point Isabel entirely cut off.

Despatches have been sent to the Governor of Texas for an immediate reinforcement of 2400 men, and a special messenger, Col. Doane, is now in this city with requisitions upon Gov. Johnson for four regiments. The emergency is imminent, and immediate steps should be taken to send the necessary force to the relief of the army.

[We do not think that the state of things is altogether so bad as the foregoing paragraph would lead us to believe. Our correspondent, writing from the spot, Point Isabel, only 27 miles from Gen. Taylor's camp, does not speak of matters as being in this gloomy plight.]

OFFICE OF THE N. O. PICAYUNE. Saturday, May 2—7 o'clock, A. M.

DEPLORABLE NEWS! FROM THE ARMY!

Capt. Charles Doane arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, from Brazos Santiago, which place he left on the 28th ult. in the steam schr. Augusta. Sixty miles west of the S. W. Pass he was transferred to the steamer Galveston. He is the bearer of important despatches from Gen. Taylor, and of a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments. The previous news received, that the Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, is fully confirmed, and a detachment of American troops has been cut off. But for the details we refer to the following: count of operations kindly furnished us by Col. Doane:

On Thursday evening, 23d inst., General Taylor received information that a body of the Mexican army had crossed the Rio Grande at a point some 20 miles above his encampment. Early on the following morning he despatched Capt. Thornton and Hardee, of the 2d Reg't Dragoons, with a detachment of 70 men, to examine the country above, and Capt. Kerr of the same regiment, with a company, to examine the country below the encampment. The latter returned to camp without having made any discovery of Mexicans.

The former, however, fell in with what he considered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but which proved to be the advance guard of a very strong body of the enemy, who were posted in the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp. Capt. Thornton, contrary to the advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the guard, who retreated towards the main body, followed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant he found himself and command surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon him, killing as is supposed, Capt. Thornton, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, and some twenty-six of the men, and taking Capt. Hardee and the remainder of the command prisoners. The Mexican commander sent into Gen. Taylor's camp, a cart, with a soldier badly wounded, with a message that he had no travelling hospital with him, and could not, then, render the soldier the assistance which his situation required.

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande, consists of at least 2,500 men, under the command of Cols. Canoso and Carbajal, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between Gen. Taylor and Point Isabel, the depot of provisions. In the execution of this object, they have fully succeeded, and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2,300, to force his way through the dense chaparral, in which the enemy are already strongly posted.

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamoros, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which, with the batteries already mounted, could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for 15 days, which he thinks can be made to last thirty days, by which time he is in hopes to receive large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana, upon each of which States he has made requisition for the immediate equipment and transportation to Point Isabel, of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's Army, that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period, as it is well known that the Mexican Army is daily receiving large reinforcements from the interior. It is supposed by the American officers that Gen. Arista reached Matamoros on the evening of the 22d ult., with a brigade; but up to the period of the writer's leaving camp, no communication had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Arista.

[Subsequent to his leaving the camp on the 26th ult., Col. Doane learned that Gen. Arista addressed a polite note to Gen. Taylor, informing him that he, Arista, had assumed the command of the Mexican forces.]

The extra of the Galveston News says that requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for troops. The News supposes that Gen. Taylor would open his fire upon Matamoros the morning of the 28th ultimo.

We have also received an extra from the office of the Galveston News, where the intelligence was received by the steamboat Monmouth, with Capt. Catlet on board, a bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson, of Texas, calling upon him for aid.

We give the letter to the Galveston Committee in full, as it best shows the urgency of the call upon us all.

The following letter from Capt. Catlet, to the people of Galveston, will show addi-

tional light upon the matter. We give it in full—

LETTER OF CAPT. CATLET TO THE PEOPLE OF GALVESTON.

ON BOARD STEAMER MONMOUTH, OFFER, Joseph, April 28, 1846.

Gentlemen: I am the bearer of a communication from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson, requesting to be immediately reinforced by twenty companies of foot Riflemen. My destination is Victoria and thence to Austin. I was instructed by the General to send an express from the former place by land to your city with communications to Lieut. Kingsbury, and at the same time to spread the information through the country. But it having been left discretionary with me, and the Monmouth being available, I have determined to send the communications by her, and also to write to you, in order to facilitate as much as possible the sending of troops. Gen. Taylor is in a very precarious situation at his camp near Matamoros, and an attack is feared on the post at Point Isabel. I believe a reinforcement of two hundred men would save that place. This is vastly important, as a large amount of commissariat ordinance stores are deposited there, and if that place should fall, Gen. Taylor will be left without resources of any kind.

I was instructed by Gen. Taylor to send out from Victoria expresses in such directions as I might deem most advisable, so as to have all the men possible on their march to his relief without awaiting the order of the Governor. You will have it in your power to send to the Lower Brazos, Houston and Montgomery sooner than an express can go from Victoria. I therefore leave that to you, knowing that it will be promptly attended to. I shall send to Matamoros, Texas, Richmond and San Felipe. If you have an opportunity, please send to Washington. I shall send there from La Grange.

The place of rendezvous for the foot companies is suggested by the General at Galveston; that of the mounted men at Corpus Christi; at that place there will be provisions and forage. No party less than 400 should think of going through on the direct road to Matamoros, as there is a large force of Mexicans on the Arroyo Colorado, for the purpose of cutting off reinforcements in that direction. Small parties can cross from Corpus Christi to Padre's Island. Arrangements are made for crossing from the lower point of the Island to Point Isabel.

If two hundred men could be raised even temporarily at Galveston, I am decidedly of opinion it would be better to send them forthwith by the Monmouth—the security of Point Isabel is of the last importance.

From the best information we could obtain, the force of the Mexicans is set down at seven thousand, and reports go as high as twelve thousand.

All communication is now cut off between the camp and Point Isabel, except by running the gauntlet. I came out in the night of the 26th with a guide, and was prowling all night through chaparral, swamps and lakes.

Capt. Baker will be able to give you all the particulars of what has happened, the situation of Point Isabel, &c., &c.

The old General is as cool as a cucumber, and has so strengthened his position, that I am of opinion nothing can move him but starvation.

In haste, your obedient servant.

W. G. CATLET.

Messrs. Williams and others.

N. B.—A propeller has left for New Orleans with a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for troops also, I have thought a steamer might be leaving Galveston immediately for New Orleans, and for fear the propeller should be detained, would it not be well to state the facts to the Governor, that the troops might be in readiness by the arrival of the propeller, there is no mistake as to the order, the captain will explain.

Yours, &c. W. G. C.

The following paragraph will show with what promptitude the call for assistance has been answered:

Gen. Taylor has fortified his position so strongly that he can stand a siege, but his communication with Point Isabel being cut off he is in danger of being compelled to take the field with an inadequate force, on account of the shortness of his provisions.

Matamoros is almost deserted. The American army could take the town at once, but under the circumstances of his position, Gen. Taylor cannot divide his command or weaken his camp by sending off any considerable number of men from it.

Gen. Taylor's works would be completed on the 28th, when it was thought he would open on the town of Matamoros, which is but a few hundred yards from his camp.

The following is from a Galveston paper of the 30th April, and shows that the brave and chivalrous Texans are as eager for the fray as they were in '36.

TO ARMS! TEXANS, TO ARMS! The United States Army under Gen. Taylor is surrounded by the Mexican enemy on Texas soil. General Taylor has called upon the Governor of Texas for 2,400 troops—let Galveston shew to the world that they are always ready for the defence of their country—let them display the same spirit and alacrity that they did in 1842.

Head Quarters, Galveston Volunteer Battalion, 30th April, 1846.

ORDERS.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the companies composing the Galveston Volunteer Battalion, are requested to meet for consultation at ten o'clock this morning, at the Galveston Artillery Armory, at Mr. Crawford's store. The country needs our services! no time should be lost in immediately organizing the several corps of this battalion. The commandant of the battalion has the fullest confidence in the patriotism and zeal of the citizen soldiers of Galveston. He is sure they will not falter nor hesitate in this emergency! They have always desired an opportunity of showing their prowess to their Mexican enemies! That opportunity has now arrived! It is expected the young men of Galveston will immediately rally as volunteers, not wait for their services to be required by draft.

A Rendezvous will immediately open for volunteers to increase the ranks of each of the volunteer corps of the city, and also to organize an additional company of Infantry or Riflemen. A prompt attendance of the officers is expected at the time and place appointed. By order of Major Commanding Galveston Volunteer Battalion.

If 150 or 200 men with the proper officers can be raised by to-morrow at 8 o'clock, they will be supplied with arms and accoutrements, and will take passage on board the steamer Monmouth, now bound for Point Isabel.

N. KINGSBURY, Lieut. U. S. Army. The following letter from the camp of Gen. Taylor we copy, as it gives an idea of the actual state of things with the main army:

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMOROS, April 26, 1846.

Gentlemen—Knowing that in the present excited state of the public mind as regards our Mexican affairs and the welfare of our little army, that most exaggerated reports creep in to the public prints, thereby carrying with them sorrow and anxiety into the bosom of the friends and relations of many officers, I deem it my duty to give you a plain but correct account of the capture of Capt. Thornton

and a squadron of the 2d Dragoons, by a force of 2000 Mexicans under the command of Gen. Thornton. Gen. Taylor, on the 24th, had received a report that the enemy were crossing the river above this camp. Capt. Thornton, with his command, was sent out on the evening of the 24th to examine the country above and see whether there was any truth in the report. His command was composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieut. Kane, Lieut. Mason, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler and 49 privates. His Mexican guide returned this morning, stating that he had been attacked at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, by a large number of the enemy, and that the whole command was captured or destroyed. The guide warned him that he was in the vicinity of the enemy and refused to proceed. He waited until night, and none of the party coming in, he returned home. About 11 this morning a private of the army was brought in, a cart, he was wounded. The man who brought him was the bearer of a hole from Ferrellon to Gen. Taylor, the amount of which was that "on the score of humanity he claimed the privilege of sending him 2 dragoons, who were wounded in an engagement brought on by a charge from an American cavalry officer against his command of men, as he had no flying hospital." He then spoke of the rest being prisoners, and said "they would be treated with the consideration due prisoners of war, agreeably to the custom of civilized nations." From the wounded dragoon we obtained the following facts: That the charge was made in open ground; that when the enemy "charge" was given, but a few of the enemy were seen, but as they dashed over a hill the whole command presented themselves; they were fired upon, and immediately surrounded and taken prisoner. He does not know what became of Capt. Thornton. Capt. Hardee and Lieut. Mason are prisoners, and are all well. He reports Lieut. Kane as shot, and is feared he is killed. Ten men were killed. Before the cart left, one of the two men mentioned died. From the note of Gen. T., it seems that he accuses Capt. Thornton of having charged upon him. One can hardly conceive of such madness as charging 2000 men with 63, and it is fair to presume that he was surrounded and charged to cut his way through. Time will clear it all up. The capture of Captain Thornton's party, and the death of Lieut. Porter, and murder of Col. Cross, are rather melancholy commencing of the war. I say war, for there is no doubt of its existence, and that unless an armistice is signed in ten days, we must have some hard fighting. The enemy are collecting in some considerable numbers, and I think their force may be estimated with safety at 5000. Gen. Taylor is rapidly pushing forward his field work, and I understand has sent for 4000 volunteers—two thousand from Louisiana and two from Texas. If they will give us a fair fight, we do not doubt our ability to whip them; but if they are going to give us a second edition of the Florida war, it will be a very annoying affair.

Yours very truly,

W. S. HENRY, Lt. U. S. A.

DIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., Martha J. Pickett, wife of Mr. William J. Pickett, aged 23 yrs. In this town, on Monday morning the 11th inst. Benjamin James, infant son of Benjamin J. and Julia A. Jacobs, aged 1 year and 10 months.

It is truly a painful task to record the death of a child on whom the affections of a father and mother were so lavishly bestowed—who has been thus early called away, to that world where the innocent alone are happy—to meet his God, who hath said "suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

As the sweet flower that scents the morn, But withers in the rising day, Thus lovely was this infant's dawn, Thus swiftly fled its life away.

Com.

WARRIORS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 7—Dr brig Sea, Godfrey, Bermuda, to Brown & DeLoach.

sch'r Atlantic, Cranmer, Philadelphia, to J. M. Brown.

sch'r Balance, Bennet, Gloucester, Mass, to Barry & Bryant.

sch'r Emma, Louisa, Buon, Philadelphia, to Brown & DeLoach.

sch'r Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, Charleston, to B. Dickinson.

sch'r Pontiac, Phillips, Charleston, to Russell & Gammell.

sch'r Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, to Sanford & Smith.

sch'r Heroine, Sparks, St Augustine, to E. J. Lutterloh.

sch'r Ocean, Savage, from Savannah bound to New York, put in here in distress, with loss of deck load and in a leaky condition; to G. W. Davis.

sch'r John M. Clayton, Parker, Philadelphia, to E. J. Lutterloh.

sch'r Nonpareil, Pope, New Bedford, to Russell & Gammell.

sch'r Peruvian, Watson, New York, to G. W. Davis.

sch'r Pampero, Bedell, New York, to R. W. Brown.

sch'r Fayetteville, Green, Baltimore, to Brown & DeLoach.

sch'r J. D. Jones, Griffin, New York, to R. W. Brown.

sch'r Express, Hatcher, New River, to master.

sch'r Julia, Vangilder, Boston, to G. W. Davis.

sch'r Valhalla, Chase, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

sch'r Trojan, Mitchell, from New York, to Russell & Gammell.

sch'r Champion, Farrow, from Swansboro, to Wm Cooke.

sch'r Cleaner, Raibon, from Shalotte, to G. W. Davis.

sch'r Example, Mydgett, Middleton, Corn & Shad, to Wm Cooke.

CLEARED.

May 7—sch'r Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, by Russell & Gammell.

sch'r Sea Flower, Packner, Point Petre, Guadalupe, by Barry & Bryant.

sch'r H. Westcott, Lodge, Philadelphia by J. Mulock.

sch'r Sarah Jane, Price, Philadelphia, by J. Mulock.

sch'r Echo, Smith, Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son.

sch'r L. P. Smith, Brewster, New York, by R. W. Brown.

sch'r Christiana, Caroline, Price, Charleston, by G. W. Davis.

sch'r Helen Maria, Sweetser, Guyana, Port Rico by G. W. Davis.

sch'r Delaware, Holbrook, Thomaston, Me, by Russell & Gammell.

sch'r Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, by Sanford & Smith.

sch'r Argo, Curtis, Boston, by Ballard & McKee.

sch'r William Fish, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

sch'r Columbia, Jordan, Boston, by G. R. French.

sch'r Constitution, Milton, New Bedford, by E. J. Lutterloh.

sch'r Florida, Corwin, Boston, by G. W. Davis.

sch'r Horatio, Speed,